Exploring the Certified Currency Plate Proofs of Cuban Silver Certificate Plate Proof Census Summary – Part One

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Image Source: The National Numismatic Collection, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution.

A Special Thank You!

I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for awarding me their very generous 2019 Newman Grant.

Thank you for helping me toward achieving my goal of developing a currency plate proof census from compiled metadata and making the PDFs available to all.

I am also very grateful to Leonard Augsburger for his knowledge, patience and expert assistance.

I also would like to thank Peter Huntoon for sparking my interest in this fascinating field of endeavor!

I would include “Currency” in the quote below:

There is nothing more fascinating than collecting coins, all history is summed up in them…they are the story of humanity.

W.H. Valentine (1856-1927)

Thank you again for making this possible!

Thank You to everyone at the National Numismatic Collection!

I am extraordinarily appreciative of the digitization team at the National Numismatic Collection led by:

Sherri Berger, Head of Digital Programs Office

Ellen Feingold, Curator of the National Numismatic Collection, Division of Work and Industry

Hillery York, Collections Manager, Division of Work & Industry

and Jennifer Gloede , Outreach and Collections Specialist

The museum has a program called the Friends of the NNC that provide funds to various digitization and education projects that are a priority for the numismatic community and the department.

If you would like more information about the program you can find it here: http://americanhistory.si.edu/giving/friends-of-numismatics

Please contact me at Chris@CurrencyProofs.com with feedback.

Visit www.CurrencyProofs.com for project updates.

Join the Currency Proof Club at www.CurrencyProofs.com.

Enlarged 11x17 bookplates are available.

Overview of the Smithsonian's 2014 "Rapid Capture" digitization program.

The National Numismatic Collection began a pioneering "Rapid Capture" digitization process in October 2014. The project was designed to digitize the certified proof sheets from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing collection. The proofs were transferred to the National Numismatic Collection from the 1960s and 1980s. The scanning process utilized a conveyer belt system with a huge 80 megapixel image camera to capture the items as quickly as possible. The process was much more effective compared to the older way using just a flatbed scanner. The Rapid Capture group photographed around 3,500 sheets daily. It cost less than a dollar a sheet. It was completed in only four and a half months. This project establishes a valuable resource for currency researcher and students.

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SMITHSONIAN DIGITIZING 250,000 BEP PROOFS
The E-Sylum: Volume 18, Number 16, April 19, 2015, Article 12

https://www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v18n16a12.html

SMITHSONIAN DIGITIZES 270,000 BEP CERTIFIED PROOFS
The E-Sylum: Volume 18, Number 48, November 29, 2015, Article 5

https://www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v18n48a05.html

HOW THE SMITHSONIAN IS CROWDSOURCING HISTORY
The E-Sylum: Volume 19, Number 7, February 14, 2016, Article 7

https://www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v19n07a07.html

SMITHSONIAN'S RAPID CAPTURE DIGITIZATION
The E-Sylum: Volume 20, Number 07, February 12, 2017, Article 5

https://www.coinbooks.org/v20/club_nbs_esylum_v20n07.html#article5

Museums Are Now Able to Digitize Thousands of Artifacts in Just Hours January 14, 2015
www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/museums-are-now-able-digitize-thousands-artifacts-just-hours-180953867/

Get money! (Digitized and transcribed, that is) March 13, 2014
https://americanhistory.si.edu/blog/2014/03/get-money-digitized-and-transcribed-that-is.html

CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – 1934-1949

Engraved and Printed by the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing

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Hessler, Gene (1993). The Engraver's Line – An Encyclopedia of Paper Money & Postage Stamp Art. BNR Press.

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Shafer, Neil. Guidebook of Philippine Paper Money. Racine, WI: Whitman Publishing Co. (1964).

Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1934, pages 468-471

Cuban Decree-Law No. 93, dated March 2, 1934

Marriner S. Eccles Papers, Letter to Mr. Eccles, Box 46, Folder 2, Item 10. August 8, 1935

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Cuban_history

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver_certificate_(Cuba)#/media/File:US-BEP-Rep%C3%BAblica_de_Cuba_(progress_proof)_50_silver_pesos,_1934(1)_(CUB-73a).jpg

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver_certificate_(Cuba)#/media/File:US-BEP-Rep%C3%BAblica_de_Cuba_(progress_proof)_100_silver_pesos,_1930s_(CUB-74-reverse).jpg

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1933_double_eagle Image: Courtesy of the National Numismatic Collection, National Museum of American History.

Cuba Coin Price Guide Powered by NumisMaster
https://www.ngccoin.com/price-guide/world/cuba-peso-km-22-1934-1939-cuid-1035242-duid-1273040
https://www.ngccoin.com/price-guide/world/cuba-20-pesos-km-21-1915-1916-cuid-1036086-duid-1274326

U.S.S. Maine image, www.loc.gov

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Historical Background

The first war for Cuban independence, also called the Ten Years' War, began in 1868. It continued until 1878. Spanish Captain-General Arsenio Martínez Campos had a reputation as a noble warrior. This allowed him to arrange a peace treaty (Paz de Zanjón) with the war-weary Cuban rebels in 1878.

A second uprising known as "The Little War", led by Antonio Maceo and Calixto García, erupted in 1879. It was put down by stronger Spanish force in the fall of 1880. Slavery was finally abolished in Cuba in 1886.

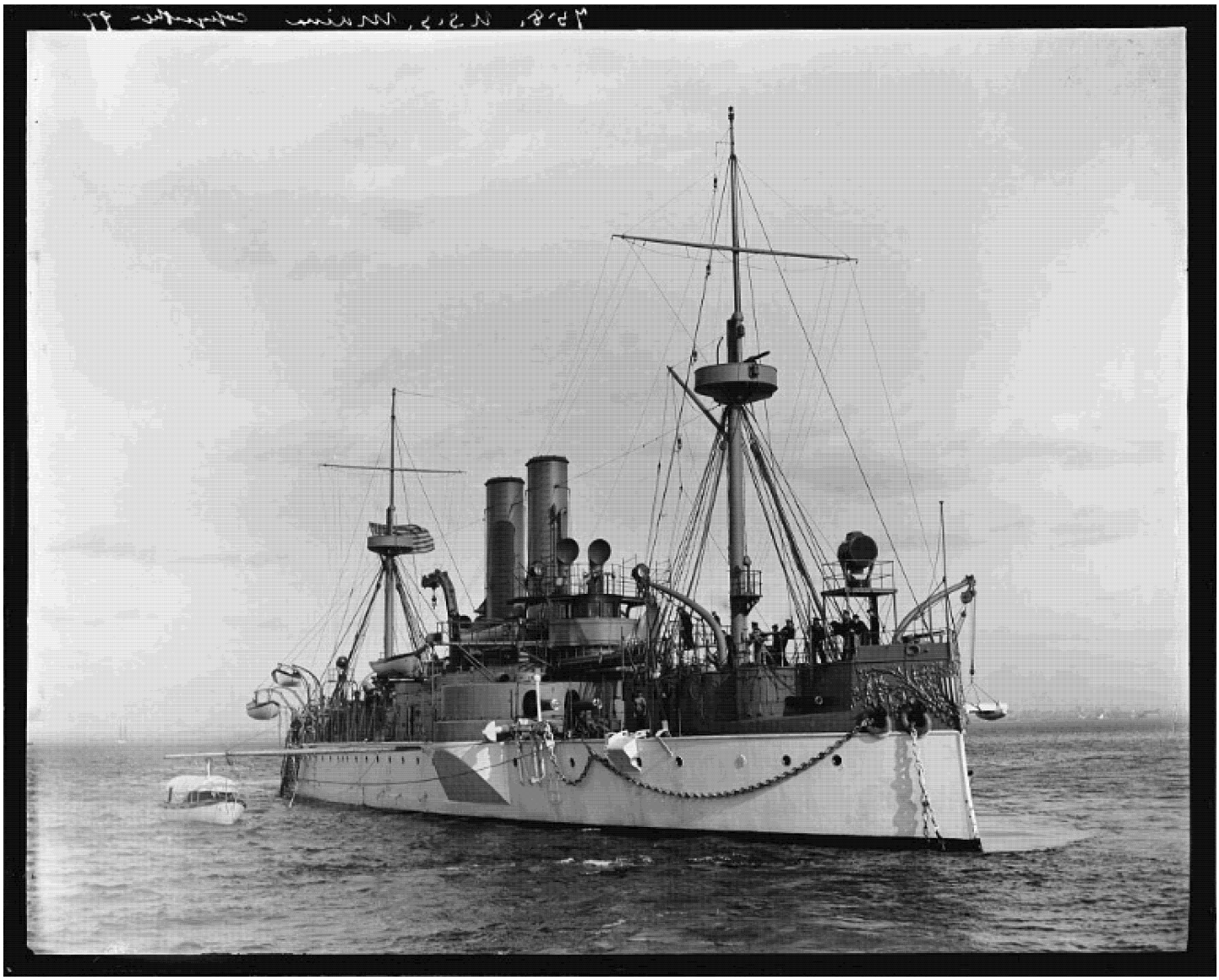
The Cuban revolution effort was relaunched under the leadership of Cuban national hero José Martí, an important revolutionary philosopher and political theorist and General Máximo Gómez y Báez in 1895. José Martí, known as the "Apostle of Cuban Independence" was needlessly killed by Spanish troops at the Battle of Dos Ríos.

Captain-General Arsenio Martínez Campos was defeated at Peralejo and after refusing to order ethnic cleansing he resigned his post and was recalled to Spain. He was replaced by Spanish General Valeriano Weyler (the "Butcher") who arrived in Cuba in 1896. He began a cruel policy of *recontratación*, where about 400,000 people were placed in concentration camps ruining the country. Weyler's tactics, at first successful, eventually contributed instead to US intervention and the Spanish-American War.

U.S. President Grover Cleveland issued a proclamation declaring the United States neutral in the Cuban war of independence. Cuban rebels led by Antonio Maceo and Maximo Gomez executed a successful invasion along the length of the island in 1896. Maceo was killed by Spanish forces.

Calixto Garcia, a Cuban general involved in three Cuban uprisings, captured a series of strategic fort complexes in the East, leaving the Spanish confined to coastal cities. William McKinley defeated William Jennings Bryan in 1896 to become President of the United States. The Republican Party platform advocated independence and democracy for Cuba. The U. S. issued an official protest to the government of Spain regarding the brutality of General Weyler.

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The battleship USS Maine explodes and sank while anchored in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898. About 274 of the ship's roughly 354 crew perish. President McKinley issues an ultimatum to Spain demanding Cuban independence on March 29, 1898. The U.S. Congress declares that a state of war between the U.S. and Spain has existed since April 21, 1898.

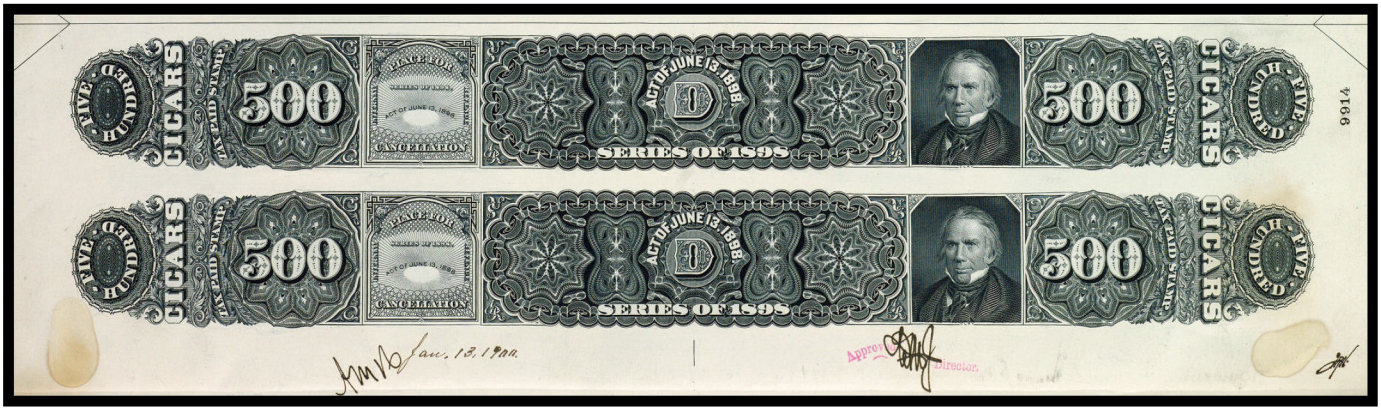
U.S. President McKinley signs the War Revenue Act of 1898 into law on June 13, 1898. Passed by Congress on June 10, the act authorizes a tax on amusements, liquor, tea, and tobacco, and requires tax stamps on some business transactions (such as bills of lading, manifests, and marine insurance).[92] It also authorizes $200 million in war bonds, provided that no more than $100 million in bonds is outstanding at any time.

The Treaty of Paris is signed in Paris on December 10, 1898. Spain turns administration of Cuba over to the United States. Leonard Wood becomes U.S. Provisional Governor of Cuba in 1899.

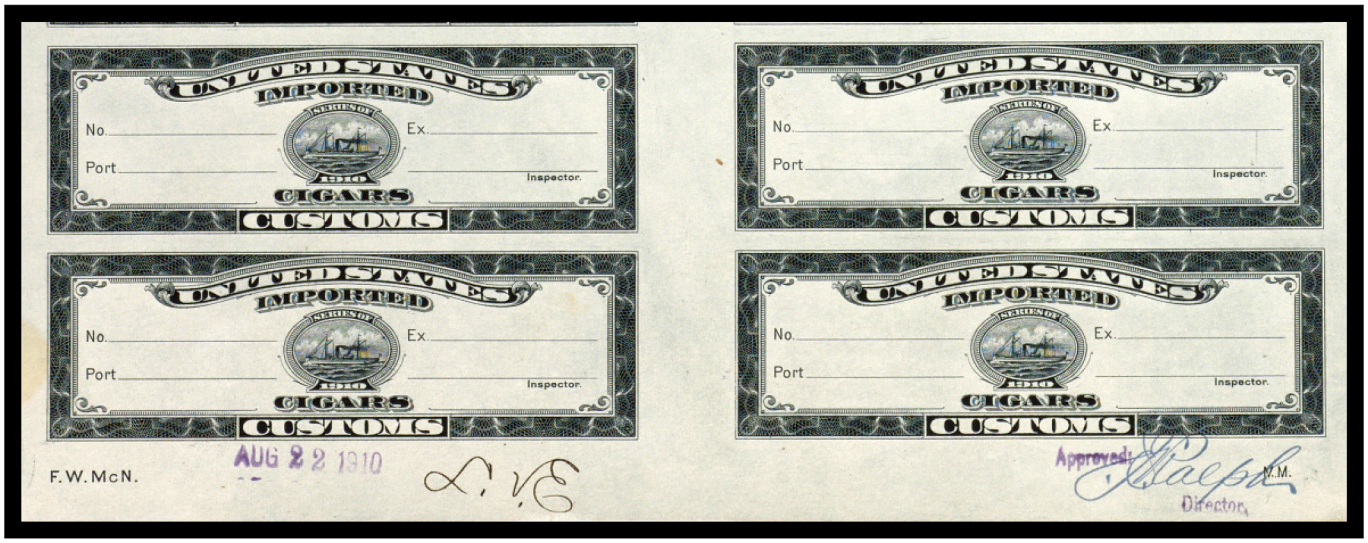
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The U.S. Platt Amendment outlined the conditions for the withdrawal of U.S. troops in 1901. The Constitutional Convention adopted the 1901 Constitution in its final form, including the provisions of the Platt Amendment. The Cuban Republic was established under the 1901 Constitution. Tomás Estrada Palma took office as president in 1902.



Under attack from defeated political rivals in 1906, President Tomás Estrada Palma sought U.S. intervention and U.S. troops reoccupied Cuba under Provisional Governor William Howard Taft. Charles Magoon became Provisional Governor of Cuba. U.S. occupation ended in 1909. José Miguel Gómez of the Liberal Party became president.

Cuba entered World War I on the side of the Allies in 1917. Upon Menocal's reelection, José Miguel Gómez and other Liberals launched a revolt known as the Chambelona War. The U.S. intervened on behalf of Menocal's government. Gerardo Machado became president in 1925. Gerardo Machado was forced to leave Cuba on August 12, 1933 in the face of violent opposition on the part of ABC and Antonio Guiteras Holmes, a general strike, and pressure from senior officers of Cuban Armed Forces and U.S. Ambassador Sumner Welles. A provisional government was established, with Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y Quesada as president.

A group of military officers that includes Fulgencio Batista launched the Sergeants' Revolt on September 4, 1933 and toppled the provisional government. The US abandoned its right to intervene in Cuba's internal affairs in 1934, revises Cuba's sugar quota and changes tariffs to favor Cuba.

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Cuban Silver Certificates (Certificado De Plata)

Cuban silver certificates were issued between 1934 and 1949 and in circulation from 1935 to the early 1950s. Issues of Cuban banknotes before and after this period were engraved and printed by private bank note companies in the United States, but the series from 1934 to 1949 were designed, engraved, and printed by the US government at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP).

The legal foundation for the issuance of Cuban silver certificates began with a Cuban law passed on 10 May 1933 authorizing the production of $6,000,000 in silver pesos in order to back an equal number of silver certificates.

On 11 December 1933, the Cuban government announced that it planned to issue a total of $17,000,000 in silver certificates. In a letter dated 2 March 1934, Cuban Ambassador Manuel Márquez Sterling wrote to Secretary of State Cordell Hull requesting that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) prepare silver certificates on behalf of the Republic of Cuba.

The coining of Cuban silver pesos began pursuant to Decree-Law No. 93 (22 March 1934) and it was announced that both the coins and banknotes would be produced by the United States.

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr. gave initial authorization to the Cuban request to engage the BEP on 23 April 1934.

Though not exhaustive, there were several additional legal changes to Cuba's financial infrastructure. Silver certificates could be used to pay duties, taxes and other fees, without limit (Decree-Law No. 153, 19 April 1934) and should be accepted in the same manner as silver coins (Decree-Law No. 176, 27 April 1934). On 11 May 1934 the design process began at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

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U.S. Gold Standard and the Gold Reserve Act of 1934

Once the Great Depression hit with full force, countries once again had to abandon the gold standard. When the stock market crashed in 1929, investors began trading in currencies and commodities. As the price of gold rose, people exchanged their dollars for gold. It worsened when banks began failing. People began hoarding gold because they didn't trust any financial institution.

The Federal Reserve kept raising interest rates. It was trying to make dollars more valuable and dissuade people from further depleting the U.S. gold reserves. These higher rates worsened the Depression by making the cost of doing business more expensive. Many companies went bankrupt, creating record levels of unemployment.

On March 3, 1933, the newly elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt closed the banks. He was responding to a run on the gold reserves at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. By the time banks re-opened on March 13, they had turned in all their gold to the Federal Reserve. They could no longer redeem dollars for gold. Furthermore, no one could export gold.

On April 5, 1933, president Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 6102 requiring Americans to turn in their gold in exchange for dollars. He did this to prohibit hoarding of gold and the redemption of gold by other countries. This created the gold reserves at Fort Knox. The United States soon held the world's largest supply of gold. The 1933 gold double eagles (above) were struck after this executive order, but because they were no longer legal tender, most them were melted down in late 1934.

On January 30, 1934, the Gold Reserve Act prohibited private ownership of gold except under license. It allowed the government to pay its debts in dollars, not gold. The Act authorized FDR to devalue the gold dollar by 40 percent. He did this by increasing the price of gold, which had been $20.67 per ounce for 100 years, to $35 per ounce. The government's gold reserves increased in value from $4.033 billion to $7.348 billion. This effectively devalued the dollar by 60 percent.

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Gold Peso Devaluation and Export Controls

The gold peso was devalued in conformity with devaluation of the American dollar and foreign exchange transactions in Cuba were brought under control.

On May 23, 1934 the content of the gold peso was reduced by Decree-Law No. 244 from 1.5046 grams of fine gold to 0.8886 of a gram. The old and the new gold contents of the Cuban peso corresponded respectively to those of the United States dollar before and after January 31, 1934. This alteration of the gold content of the peso and the substance of the other provisions of the law were confirmed on May 26, 1934 by Decree-Law No. 256, published below, which replaced all except the preamble of Decree-Law No. 244.

Among other things these two laws made the silver peso unlimited legal tender and provided that all obligations payable in money could be settled in any currency to the extent that it was legal tender in Cuba. The latter provision was clarified on May 28, 1934 by Decree-Law No. 259, published below, which stated that obligations contracted prior to May 23, 1934, stipulating payment in a currency that continues to be legal tender in Cuba, should be paid in that currency. The preamble called attention to the fact that American paper currency continues to be legal tender in Cuba, although under Decree-Laws No. 244 and No. 256 both Cuban and United States gold coins of the old par weight were demonetized. The Cuban Government will purchase these old gold coins as bullion at the new par rate.

Decree-Laws No. 244 and No. 256 also prohibited the export of gold in any form other than articles of personal use. This was followed on June 2, 1934 by the establishment of Government control over currency exports and foreign exchange transactions under Decree-Law No. 268, published below. The transfer of funds abroad for current business or in payment of existing obligations (including bonds of Cuban enterprises) is in general permitted by this law; but the export of capital other than to meet existing obligations is prohibited unless the capital has been imported subsequent to June 2, 1934.

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1934 Cuban 1 Peso Silver Coin Patria y Libertad





Cuban silver “ABC” pesos were produced at the U.S. Philadelphia mint from 1934-1939. This coin was the same in weight and fineness as the Peace Dollar. The same planchets that were used for U.S. silver dollars were used for the Cuba 1-peso coins.

They were initially meant to serve as backing for the paper money silver certificates issued by the Cuban Government in 1934 most were initially deposited in the National Treasury, but some coins also circulated

Jaime Valls was the artist responsible for the coin's design.

"ABC" is not an acronym for a longer name; the ABC Society derived its name from the three cells that its members were organized into: cells A, B and C.

Dr. J. Martinez Saenz was the Cuban Secretary of the Treasury at the time of the coin's release and was responsible for the new coin, he suggested the coins be called "ABC Pesos" - a nod to the "secret" organization in which he was a leader.

"Lady Liberty" is not an accurate description of the obverse design, the allegorical female figure is meant to symbolize the Cuban Republic, the Star is symbolic of a guiding light to lead the Republic "...in the great political and social renovation hoped for after the revolution..." (as described by Dr. Saenz)

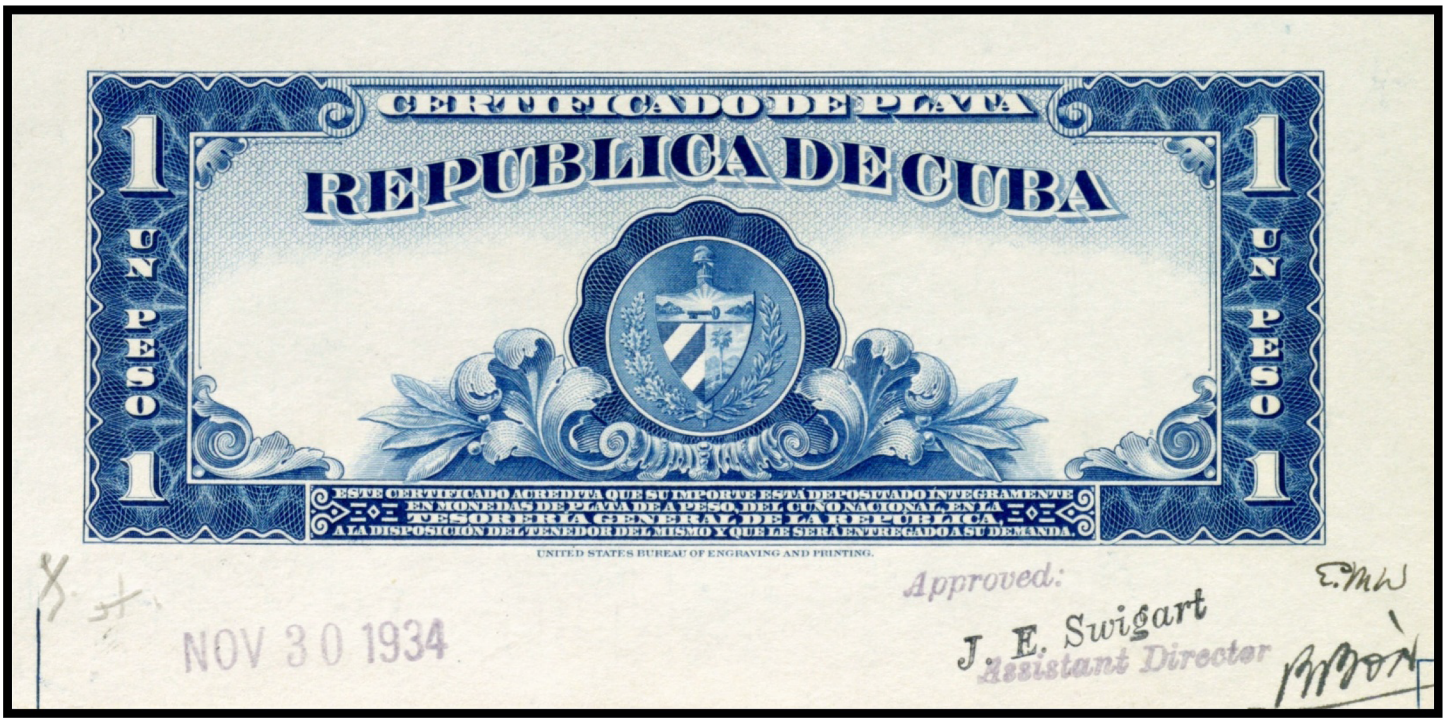
The ABC organization was not a group looking to form a national government or be a formal political party, it came together to oppose Machado and gradually dissolved after he was removed from office.

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1 Peso, 1934-1949, face and back design with portrait of Jose Marti and Cuban Arms.

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1 peso, close-up, Gabriel Landa signature on left.



1 peso altered, close-up, Manuel Despaigne signature on left.

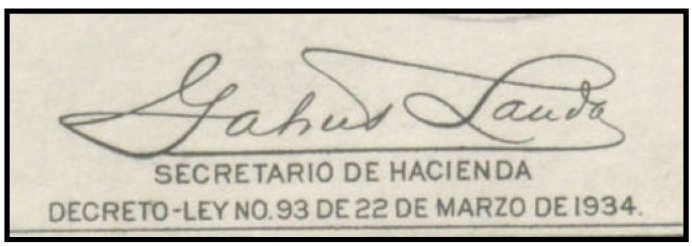
On 25 June 1934, Cuban Secretary of Communications Gabriel Landa replaced outgoing Treasury Secretary Saenz.

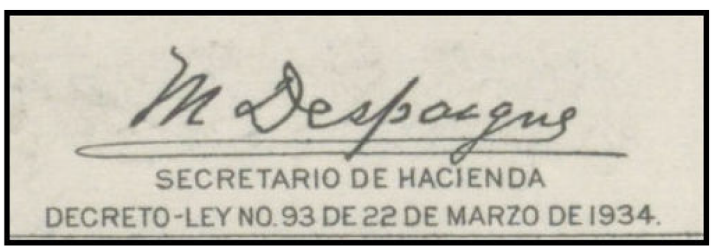
Four months later (29 October 1934), Landa was replaced by Manuel Despaigne and became Secretary of National Defense.

He resigned his cabinet position at the end of November, three weeks before an arrest warrant was issued (15 December 1934) charging him with embezzlement.

The BEP received instructions from the Cuban government to replace the Landa signature with Despaigne which was put into effect in December 1934.

A small number of one and five peso notes with Landa's signature had already been printed but were never issued.





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5 Pesos, 1934-1949, face with portrait of Maximo Gomez engraved by William Ford.

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Left signature title was changed to “Ministro De Hacienca” from 1943-1949.
Date of Law was also changed. Both signatures were reduced in size.

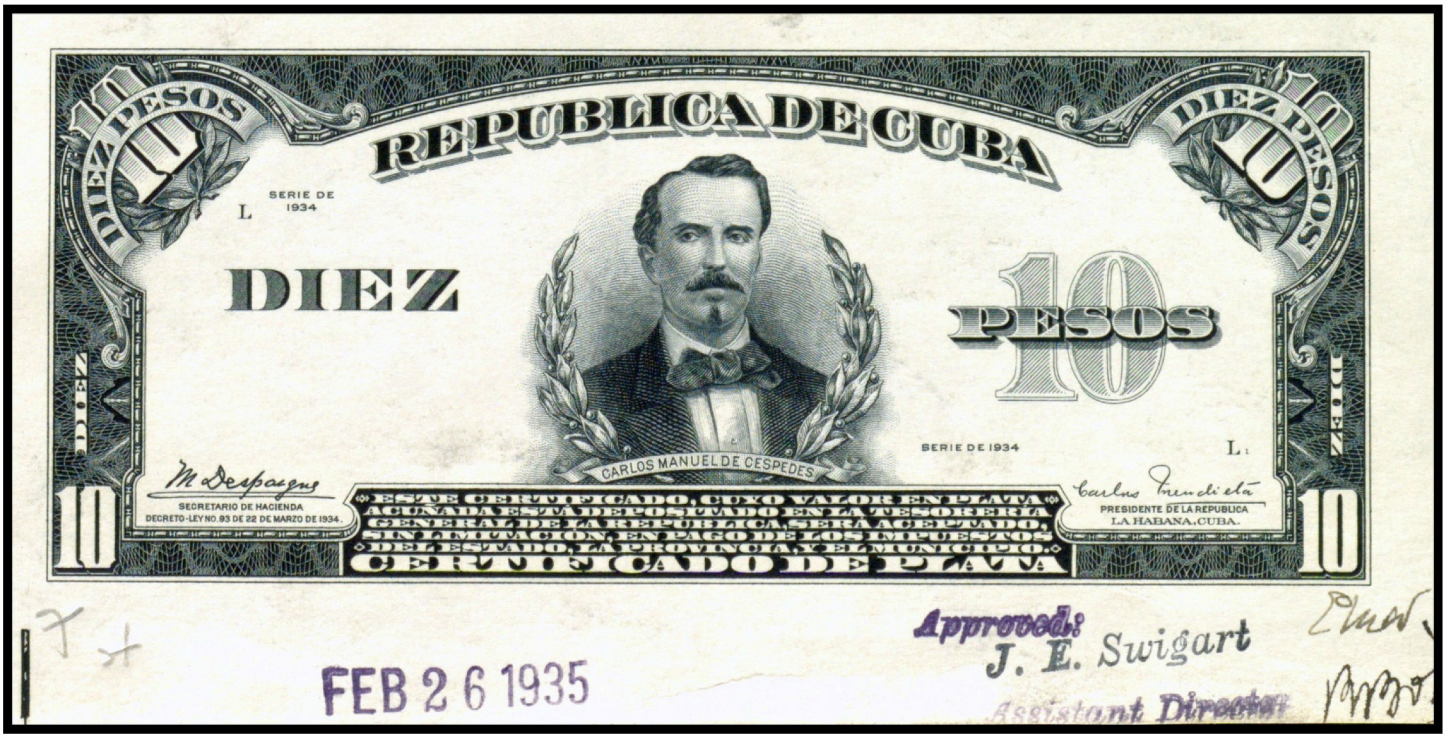


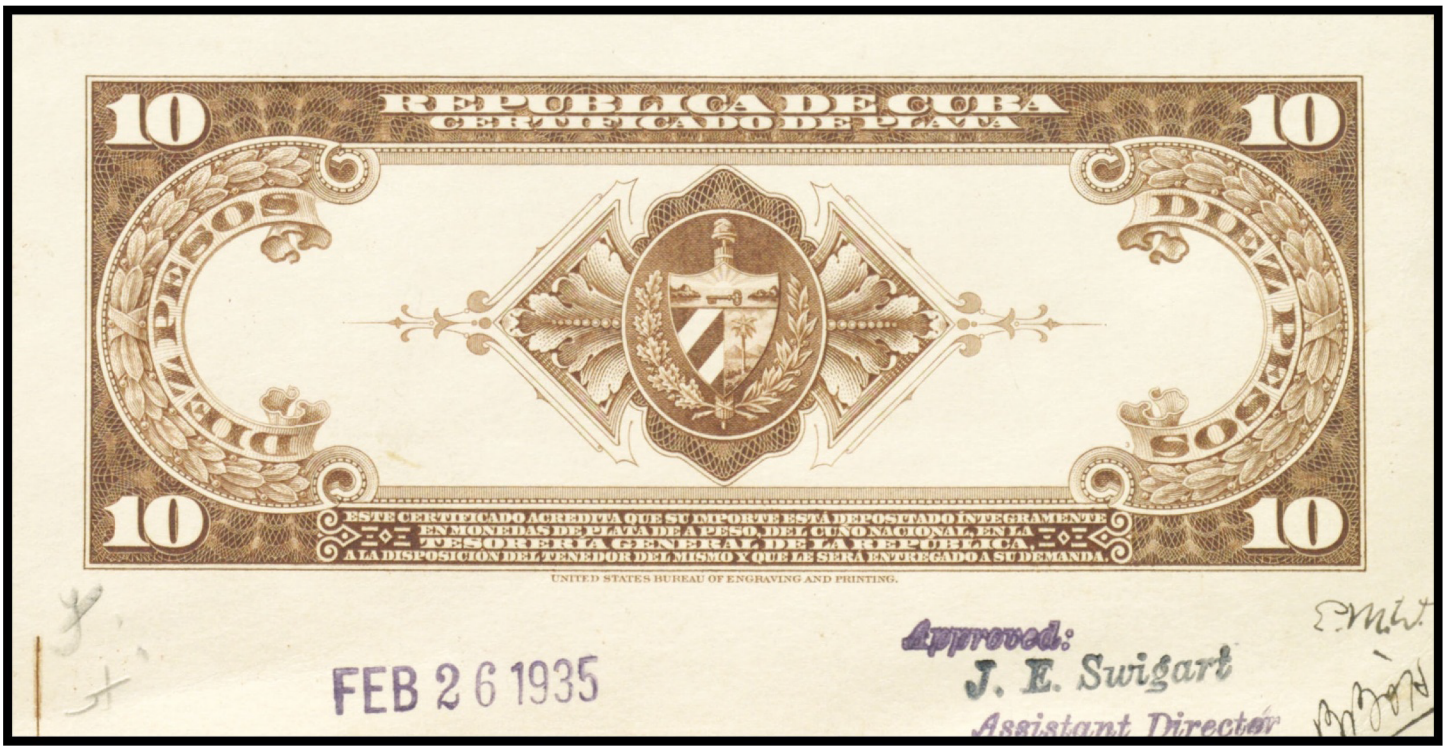
Close-up of change

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10 Pesos, 1934-1948 face with a portrait of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.
Engraved by Sydney Smith.

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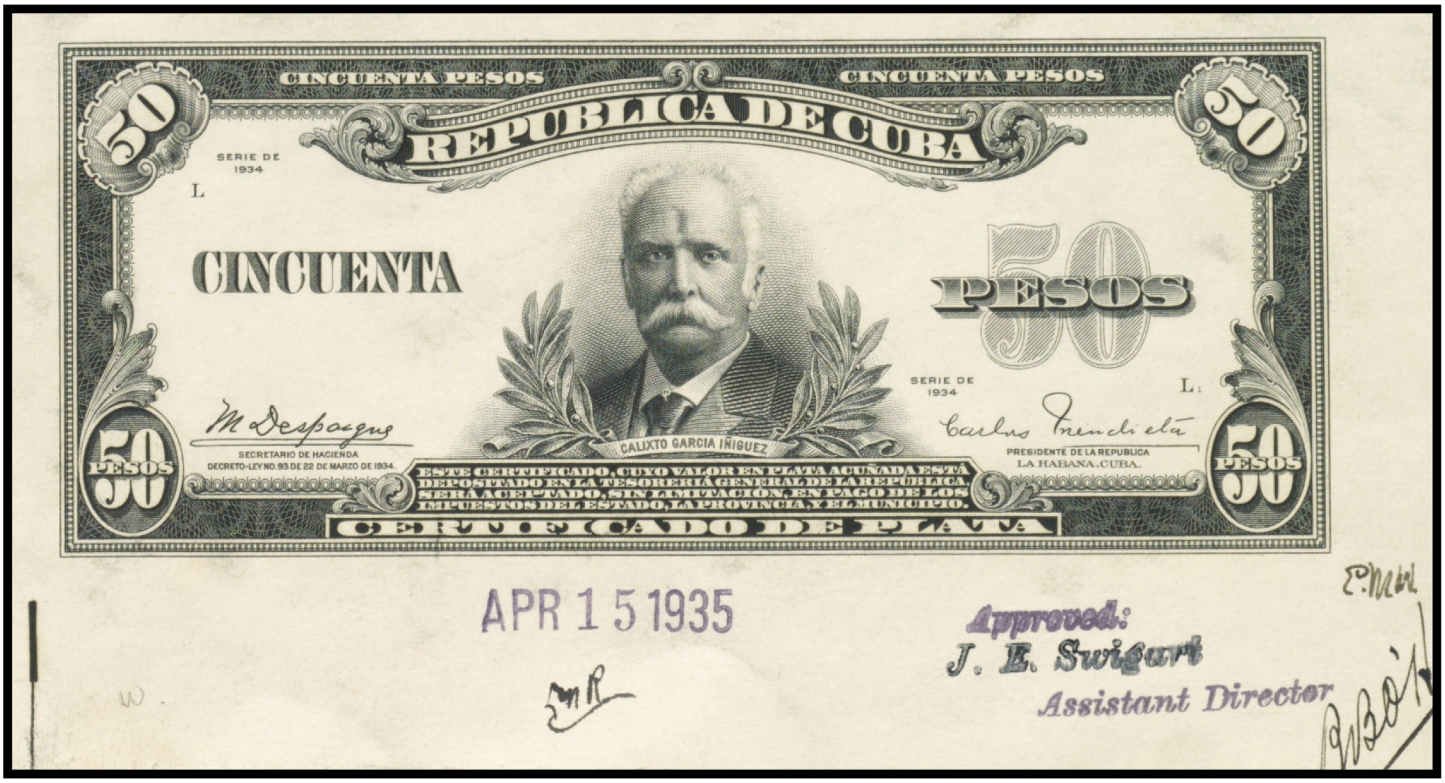


20 Pesos, 1934 - 1948 face with portrait of Antonio Maceo.
Engraved by Elie Loizeaux.

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50 Pesos, 1934-1948 face design with portrait of Calixto Garcia Iniguez.
Engraved by Leo Kauffmann.

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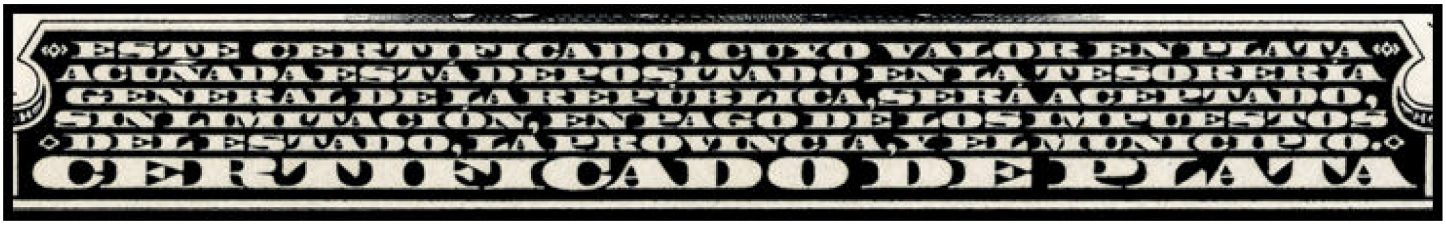


100 Pesos, 1936-1948, face and back design. Portrait of Aguilera.
Engraved by William Ford.

This striking back design is the only one with extra vignettes in addition to the Cuban arms at center. At left is the Capitol building, and at right is the Cathedral Plaza.

BEP Imprint, bottom center on back: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

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Face, obligation

Este certificado, cuyo valor en plata acuñada esta depositado en la Tesorería General de la República, será aceptado, sin limitación, en pago de los impuestos del estado, la provincia y el municipio.

[This certificate, whose value in minted silver is deposited in the General Treasury of the Republic, will be accepted, without limitation, in payment of the taxes of the state, the province and the municipality.]



Back, obligation

Este certificado acredita que su importe esta depositado íntegramente en monedas de plata de a peso, del cuño nacional, en la Tesorería General; de la República, a la disposición del tenedor del mismo y que le será entregado a su demanda.

[This certificate proves that its amount is deposited entirely in silver coins of a peso, of the national currency, in the General Treasury; of the Republic, at the disposal of the holder of the same and that will be delivered to his demand.]

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
1 Peso Face, plate proof signed by Gabriel Landa

82,224 printed by the BEP, but not issued due to the December 1934 change order.



First plate proof bearing Landa's signature, certified 11-23-1934, 12 subjects, 2 x 6 layout
Face: black with blue tint. Portrait of Jose Marti. Back: blue, with Coat of Arms.

Denomination	Face, Back or Tint	No. of Plates	Plate No. Range	Certification Date Range
1 Peso [Landa]	Face	5	130410 - 130414	11/23/1934 to 12/03/1934
	Back	0		
	Tint [Series 1934]	8	130244 / 130287	11/05/1934 to 11/14/1934

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
1 Peso Face, plate proof signed by Manuel Despaigne, as issued

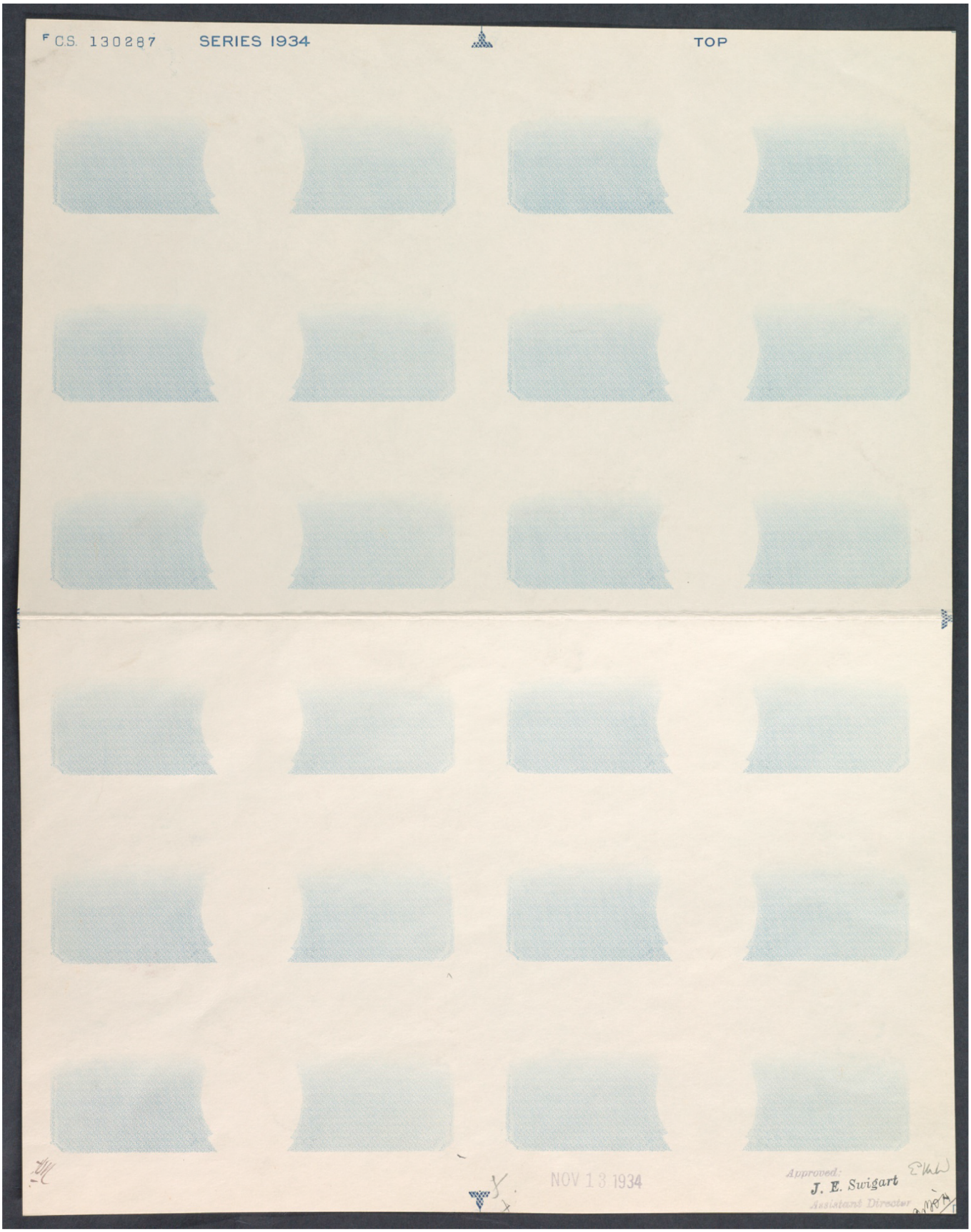


First plate proof bearing new signature, certified 12-20-1934, 6,000,000 notes printed.
Signatures: M. Despaigne, Secretario de Hacienda Carlos Mendieta, Presidente de la Republica

Denomination	Face, Back or Tint	No. of Plates	Plate No. Range	Certification Date Range
1 Peso [Despaigne]	Face - new	19	130415 / 130633	12/19/1934 to 01/21/1935
	Face, Signature altered	1	130414	12/20/1934 (orig. 12/03/1934)
	Back	20	130426 / 130443	11/30/1934 to 01/15/1935
	Tint [No Series]	20	130495 / 130494	12/11/1934 to 12/27/1934

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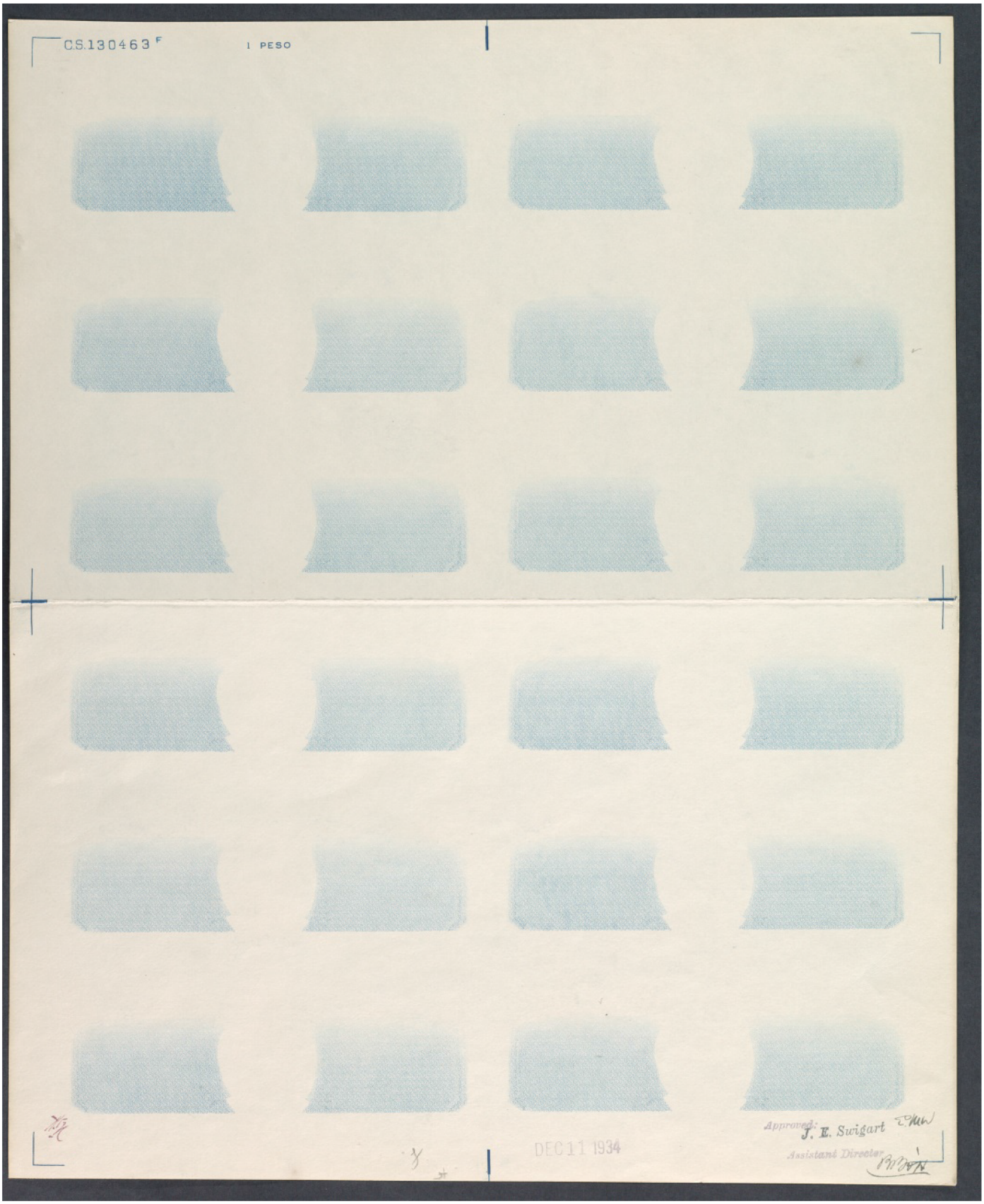
CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
First Tint



Certified 11-13-1934

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
Second Tint



Certified 12-11-1934

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
1 Peso Back, blue



Certified 11-30-1934

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934

5 Pesos Face, plate proof signed by Gabriel Landa, unissued

14,400 printed by the BEP, but not issued due to Dec. 1934 change order.



Signatures: M. Despaigne, Secretario de Hacienda Carlos Mendieta, Presidente de la Republica

Denomination	Face, Back or Tint	No. of Plates	Plate No. Range	Certification Date Range
5 Pesos [Landa]	Face	4	130410 - 130414	11/27/1934 to 12/03/1934
	Back	2	130422 / 130423	11/30/1934
	Tint [Series 1934]	8	130244 / 130287	11/05/1934 to 11/14/1934

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
5 Pesos Face, plate proof signed by Manuel Despaigne, as issued

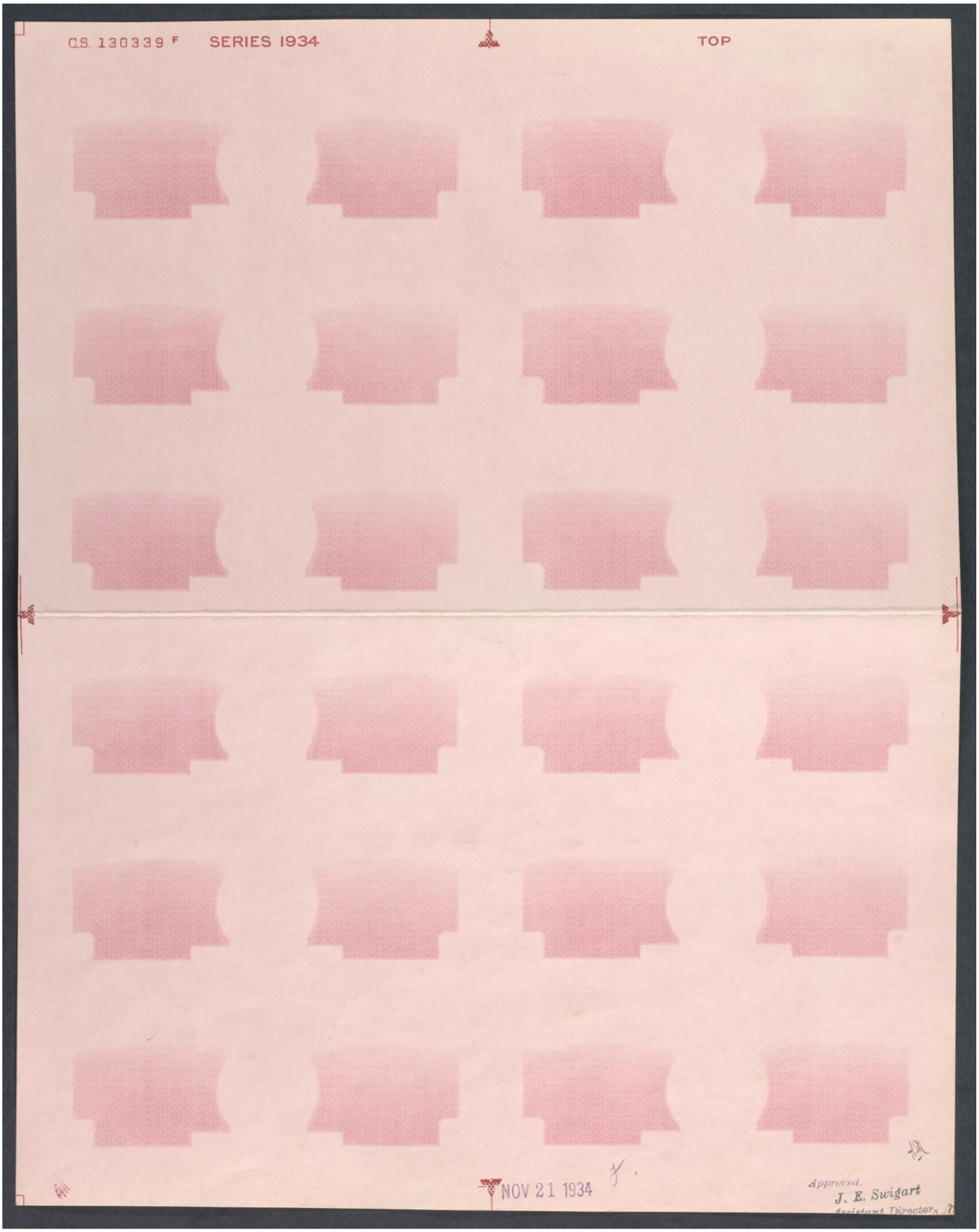


First plate proof bearing new signature, certified 12-26-1934, 1,500,000 notes printed.
Face: black with red-orange tint. Portrait of Maximo Gomez. Back: red-orange, with Coat of Arms

Denomination	Face, Back or Tint	No. of Plates	Plate No. Range	Certification Date Range
5 Pesos [Despaigne]	Face - new	8	130507 / 132352	12/26/1934 to 09/06/1935
	Face, Signature altered	4	130410 - 130414	12/21/1934 to 12/27/1934
	Back	2	130424 / 130425	12/03/1934
	Tint [Ser. 1934] red	4	130339 / 130424	11/20/1934 to 11/21/1934
	Tint, altered [No Series] red	4	130339 / 130424	12/3/1934
	Tint [No Series] red-orange	4	130515 - 130518	12/18/1934
	Tint [No Series] yellow	8	132333 / 132340	08/26/1935 to 08/27/1935

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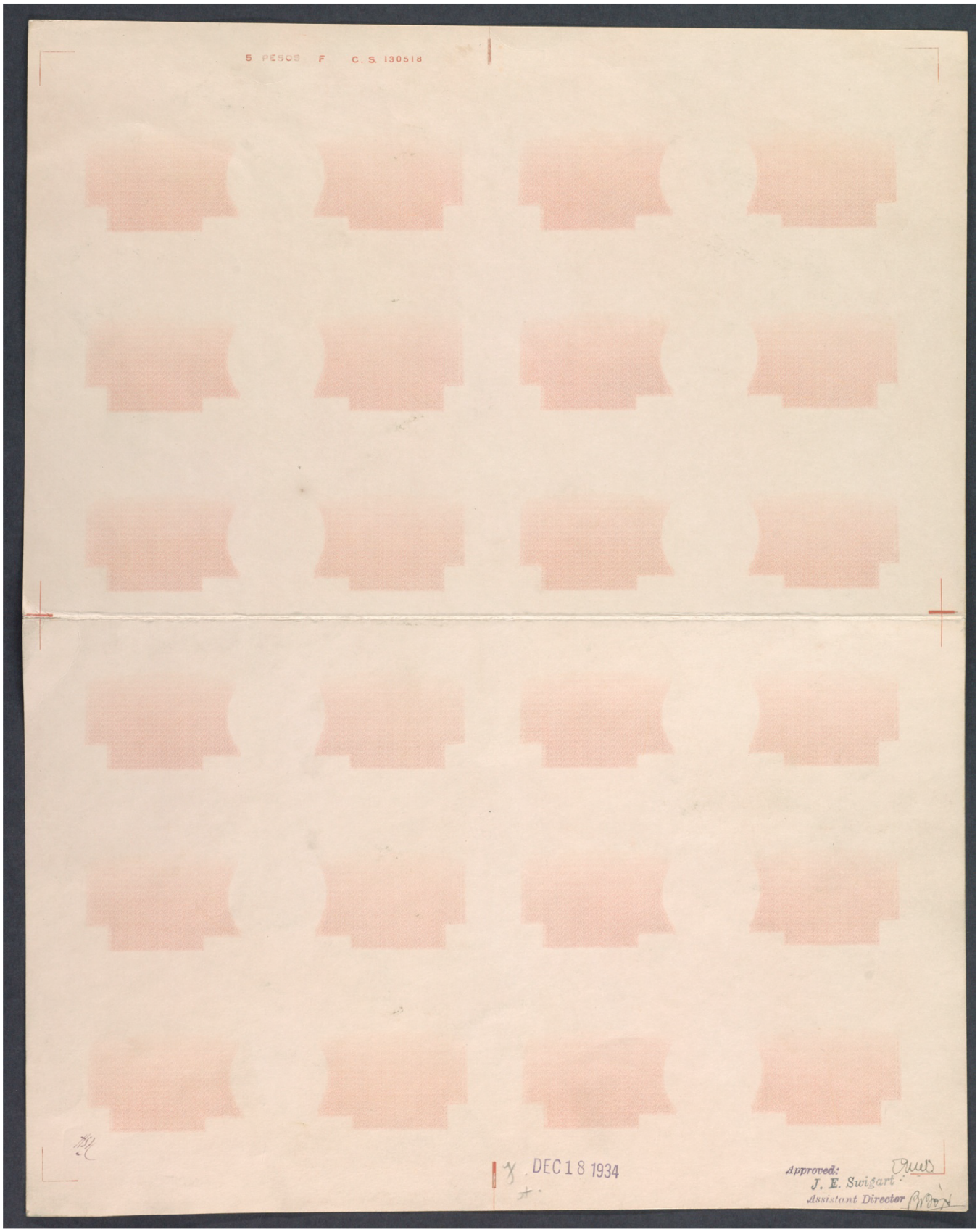
CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
5 Pesos, Series 1934 Tint, red



Certified 11-21-1934

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
5 Pesos, Second Tint, red-orange



Certified 12-18-1934

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
5 Pesos, Third Tint, yellow



Certified 8-27-1935

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
5 Pesos, Back, red-orange



Certified 12-3-1934

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934

10 Pesos, Face



Plate proof certified 2-26-1935, 300,000 notes printed.

Face: black with brown tint. Portrait of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. Back: brown, with Coat of Arms

Signatures: M. Despaigne, Secretario de Hacienda Carlos Mendieta, Presidente de la Republica

Denomination	Face, Back or Tint	No. of Plates	Plate No. Range	Certification Date Range
10 Pesos	Face	4	131069 - 131072	02/26/1935 to 02/27/1935
	Back	4	131065 - 131068	02/20/1935 to 02/26/1935
	Tint	4	130898 - 130901	2/20/1935

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
10 Pesos, Tint



Certified 2-20-1935

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
10 Pesos, Back



Certified 2-25-1935

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934

20 Pesos, Face



Plate proof certified 3-8-1935, 100,000 notes printed.

Face: black with olive green tint. Portrait of Antonio Maceo. Back: olive green, with Coat of Arms

Signatures: M. Despaigne, Secretario de Hacienda Carlos Mendieta, Presidente de la Republica

Denomination	Face, Back or Tint	No. of Plates	Plate No. Range	Certification Date Range
20 Pesos	Face	1	131075	3/8/1935
	Back	1	131073	3/11/1935
	Tint	2	131278 - 131279	03/05/1935 to 03/08/1935

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
20 Pesos, Tint



Certified 3-8-1935

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
20 Pesos, Back



Certified 3-11-1935

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
50 Pesos, Face

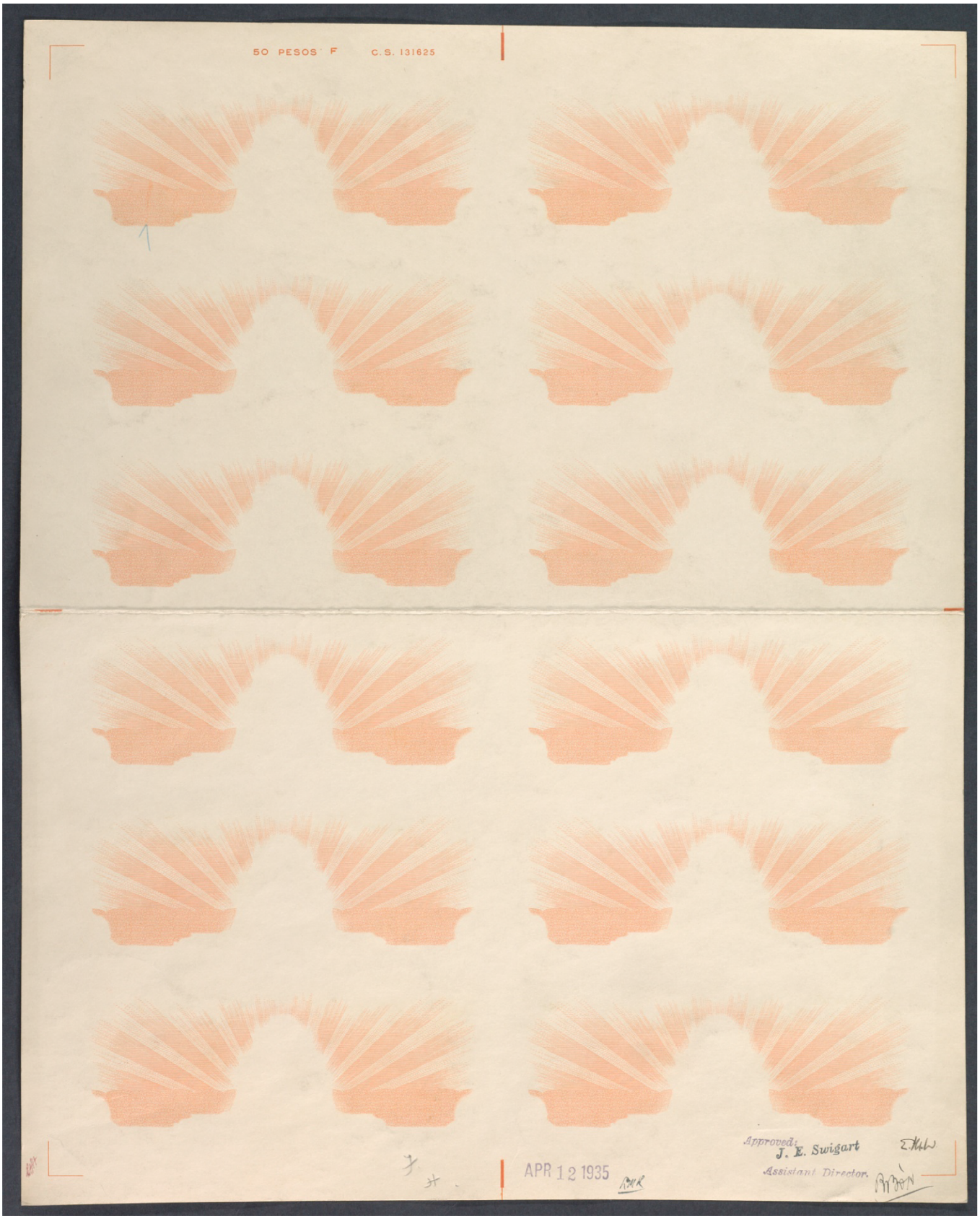


Plate proof certified 4-15-1935, 30,000 notes printed.
Face: black with orange tint. Portrait of Calixto Garcia Iniguez. Back: orange, with Coat of Arms
Signatures: M. Despaigne, Secretario de Hacienda Carlos Mendieta, Presidente de la Republica

Denomination	Face, Back or Tint	No. of Plates	Plate No. Range	Certification Date Range
50 Pesos	Face	2	131076, 131719	04/15/1935 to 05/07/1935
	Back	1	131074	4/15/1935
	Tint	1	131625	4/12/1935

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
50 Pesos, Tint



Certified 4-12-1935

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CUBAN SILVER CERTIFICATE PLATE PROOF CENSUS – Series of 1934
50 Pesos, Back



Certified 4-15-1935

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Coming Soon!

The National Bank Note Plate Proof Census

Contact: Chris@CurrencyProofs.com with questions!

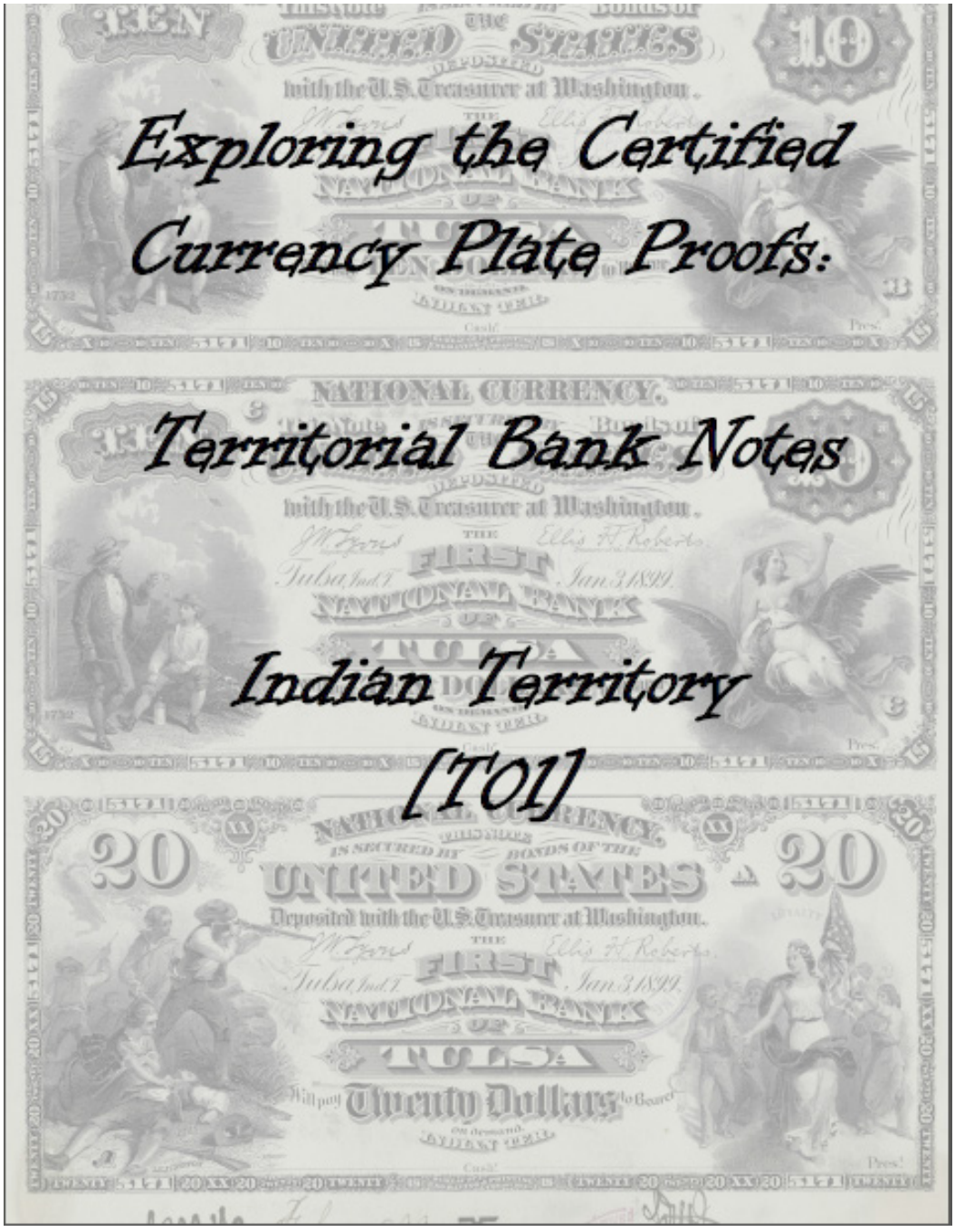


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The Territorial Bank Note Plate Proof Census

Contact: Chris@CurrencyProofs.com with questions!

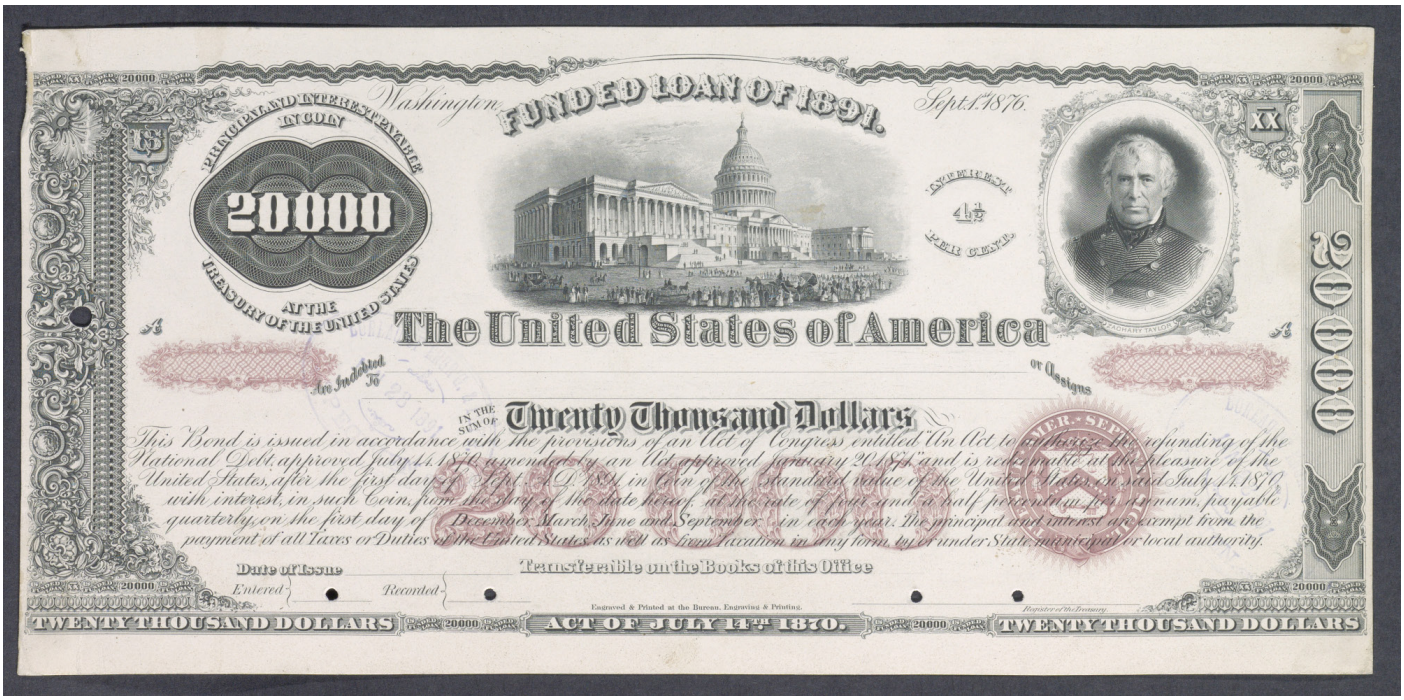


Including: Alaska Territory, Arizona Territory, Colorado Territory, Dakota Territory, Hawaii Territory, Indian Territory, Montana Territory, Nebraska Territory, New Mexico Territory, Oklahoma Territory, Utah Territory, Washington Territory & Wyoming Territory.

Coming Soon!

The Early U. S. Loan Bond Plate Proof Census

Contact: Chris@CurrencyProofs.com with questions!





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3% Loan of 1898
Certificate of Indebtedness
Cuban Silver Certificates
Federal Farm Loan Bonds
Funded Loan of 1881
Funded Loan of 1891 Misc. tints
Loan Act of March 3, 1865
War Bonds 1890s
Civil War Bonds
Panama Canal Loans
Early Food Stamps
Philippines Treasury Certificate Victory Series
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